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(54) **SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR DATABASE INVESTIGATION TOOL**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**
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See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Apu M Mofiz

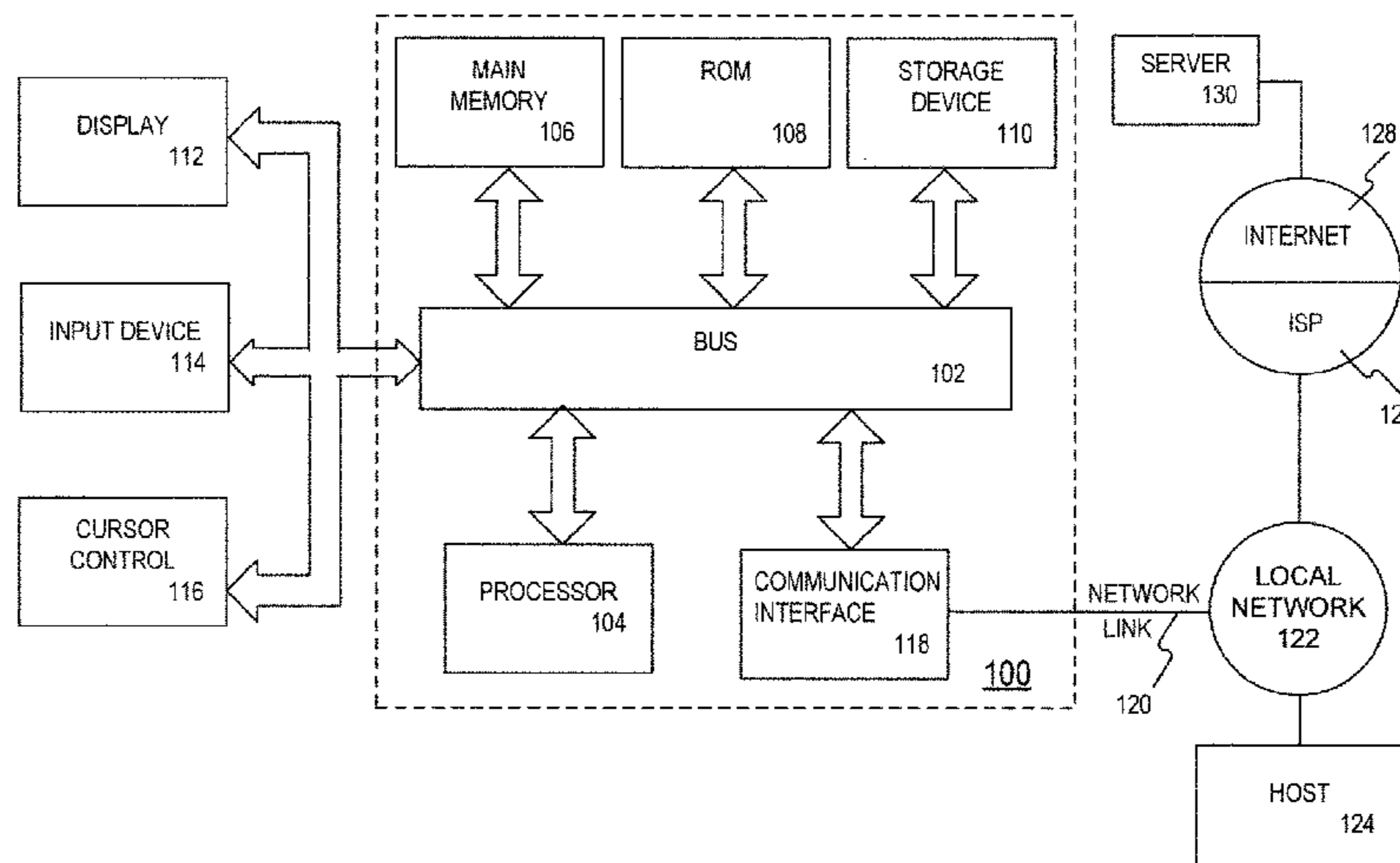
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Computer-implemented systems and methods are disclosed that query collections of documents. Disclosed embodiments may include receiving, via a user interface, a first search query comprising a text string. Disclosed embodiments may include, responsive to receiving the first search query, initializing a first query object based on the text string. Further, disclosed embodiments may include translating the first query object to match the formatting of a search engine, the translated first query object capable of searching a plurality of collections of documents. Disclosed embodiments may also include receiving aggregated query results from a search engine based on the translated first

(Continued)



query object. Some disclosed embodiments may include reformatting the aggregated query results based on respective configuration files of the collections. Additionally, disclosed embodiments may include rendering a graphical user interface that facilitates user interaction with the reformatted aggregate query results.

17 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets

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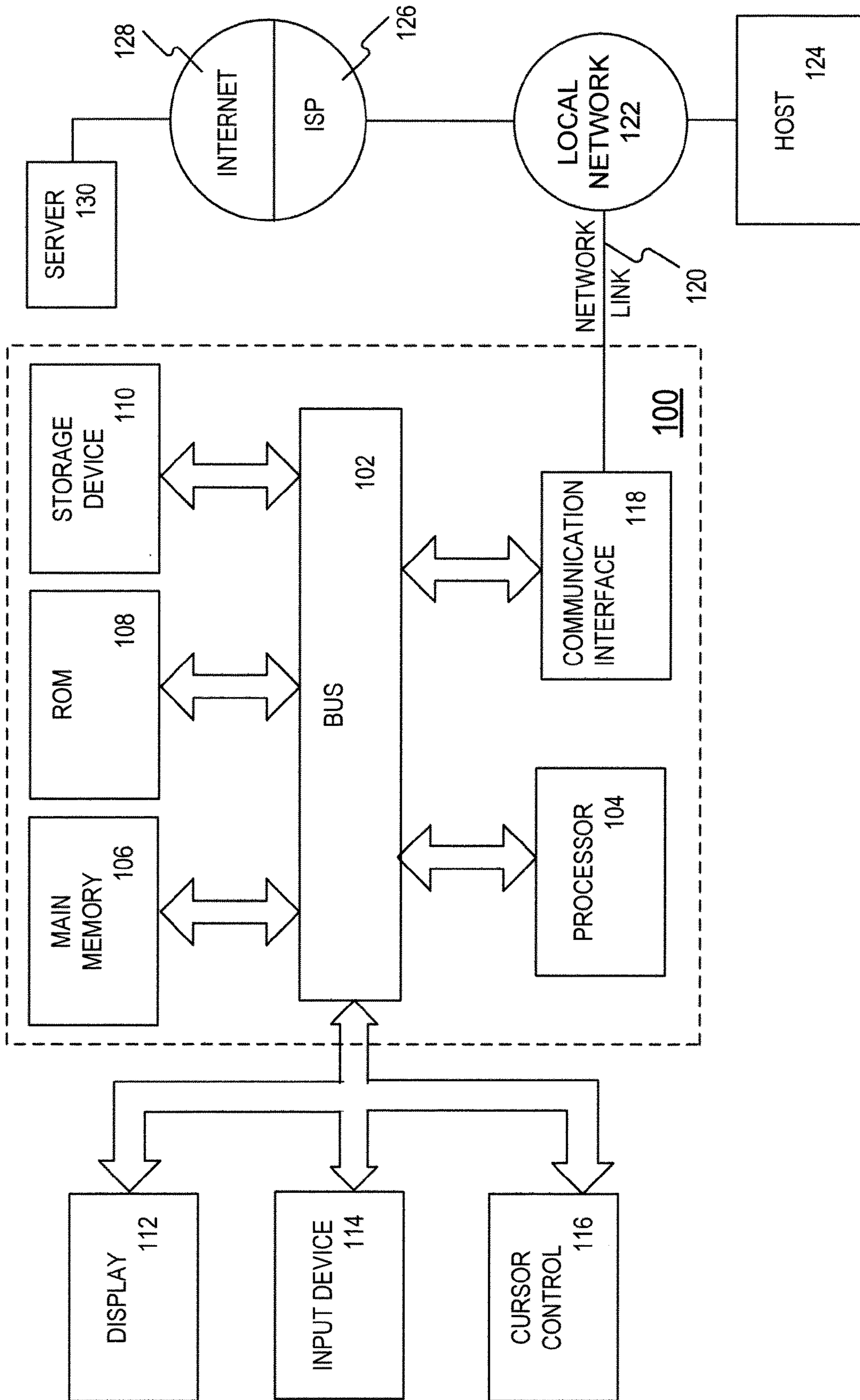


FIG. 1

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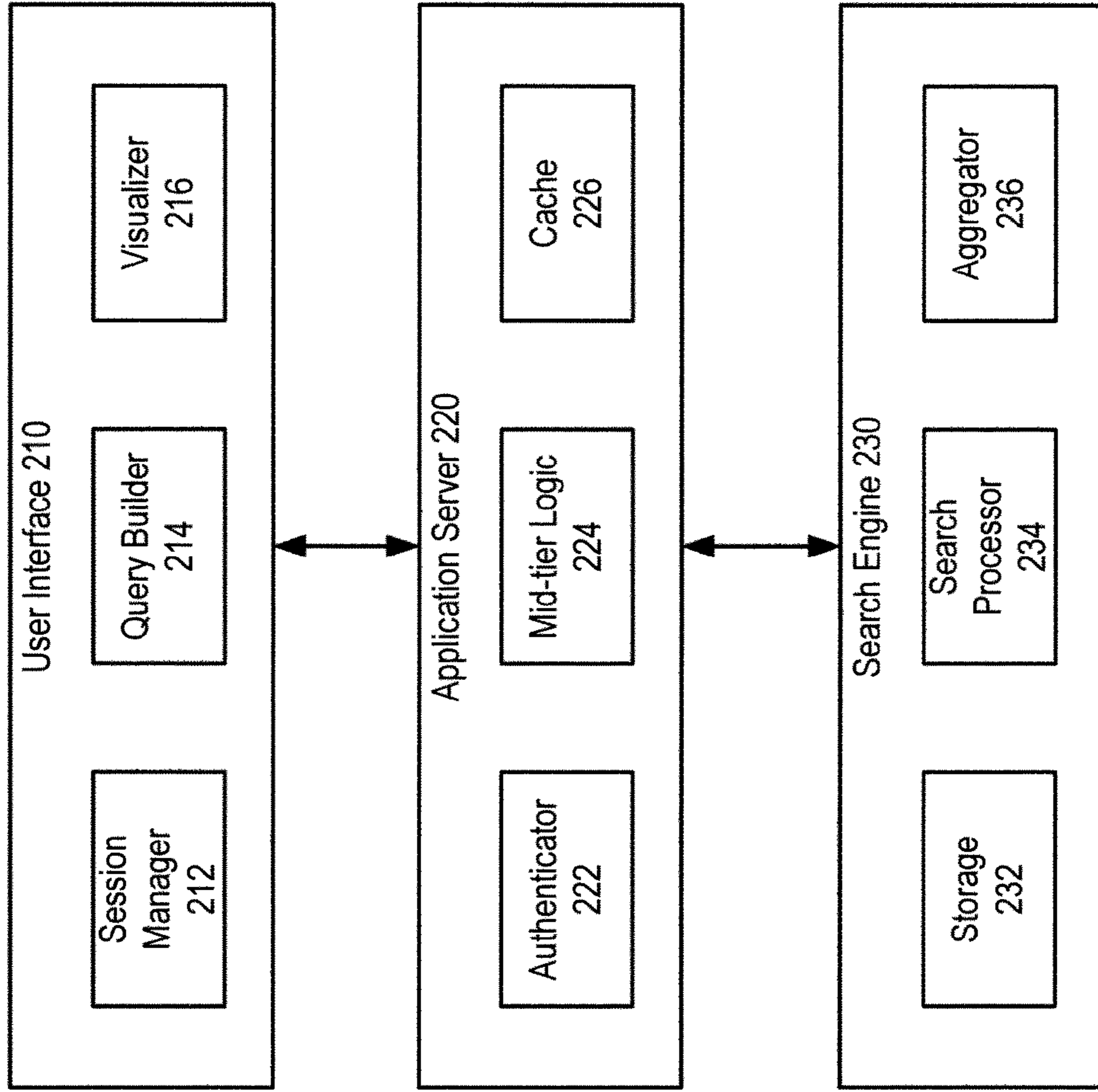


FIG. 2

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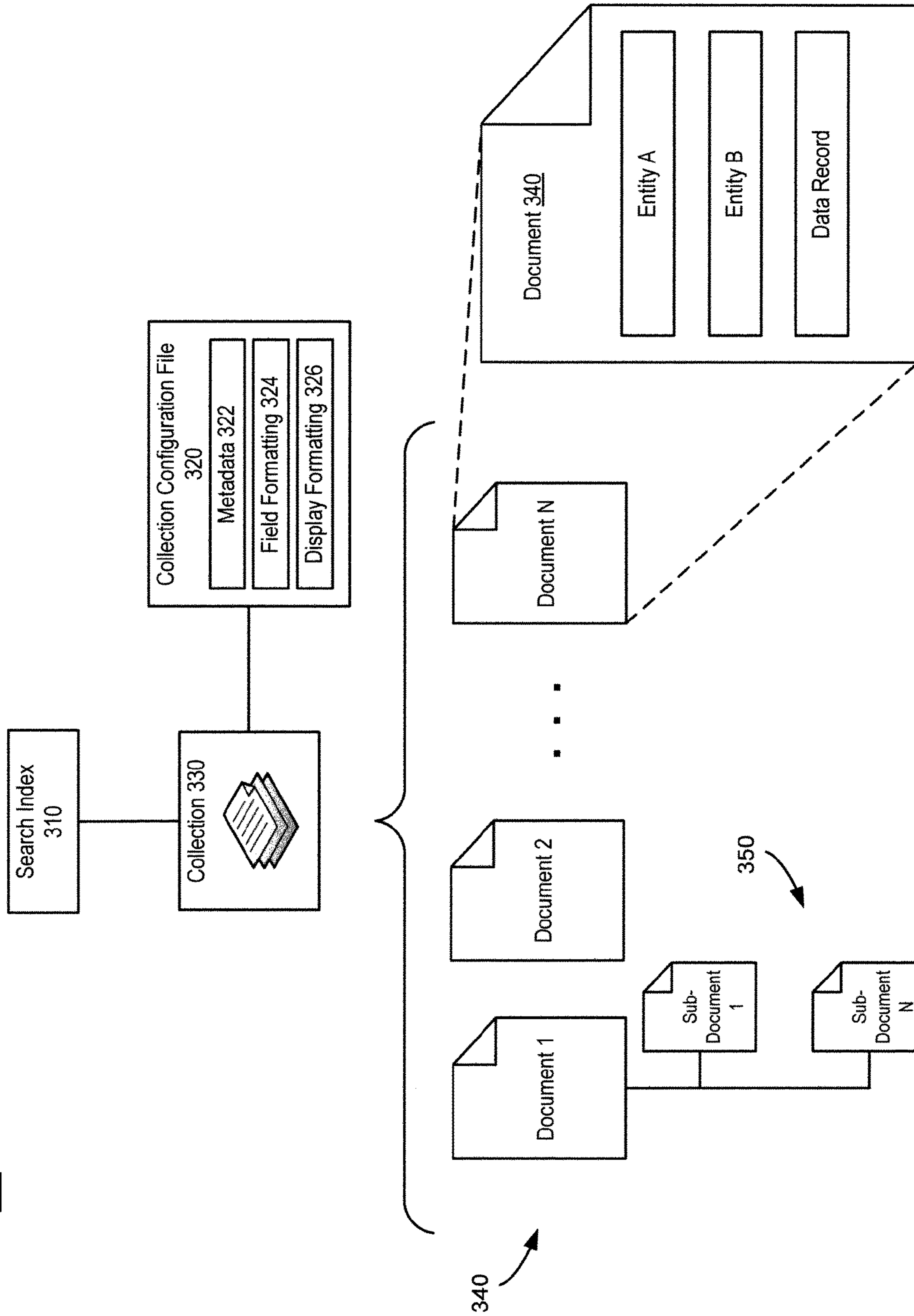


FIG. 3

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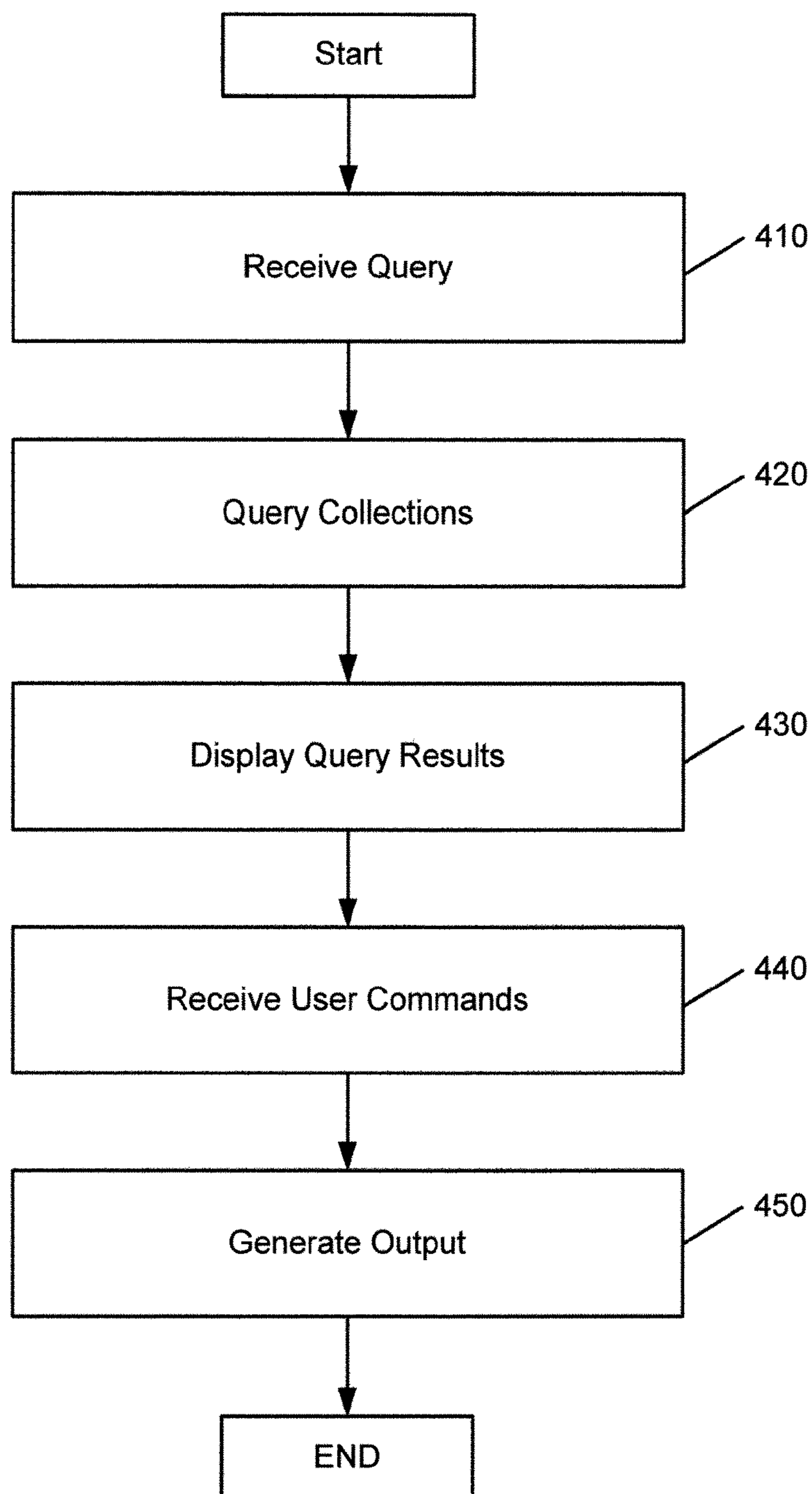


FIG. 4

500

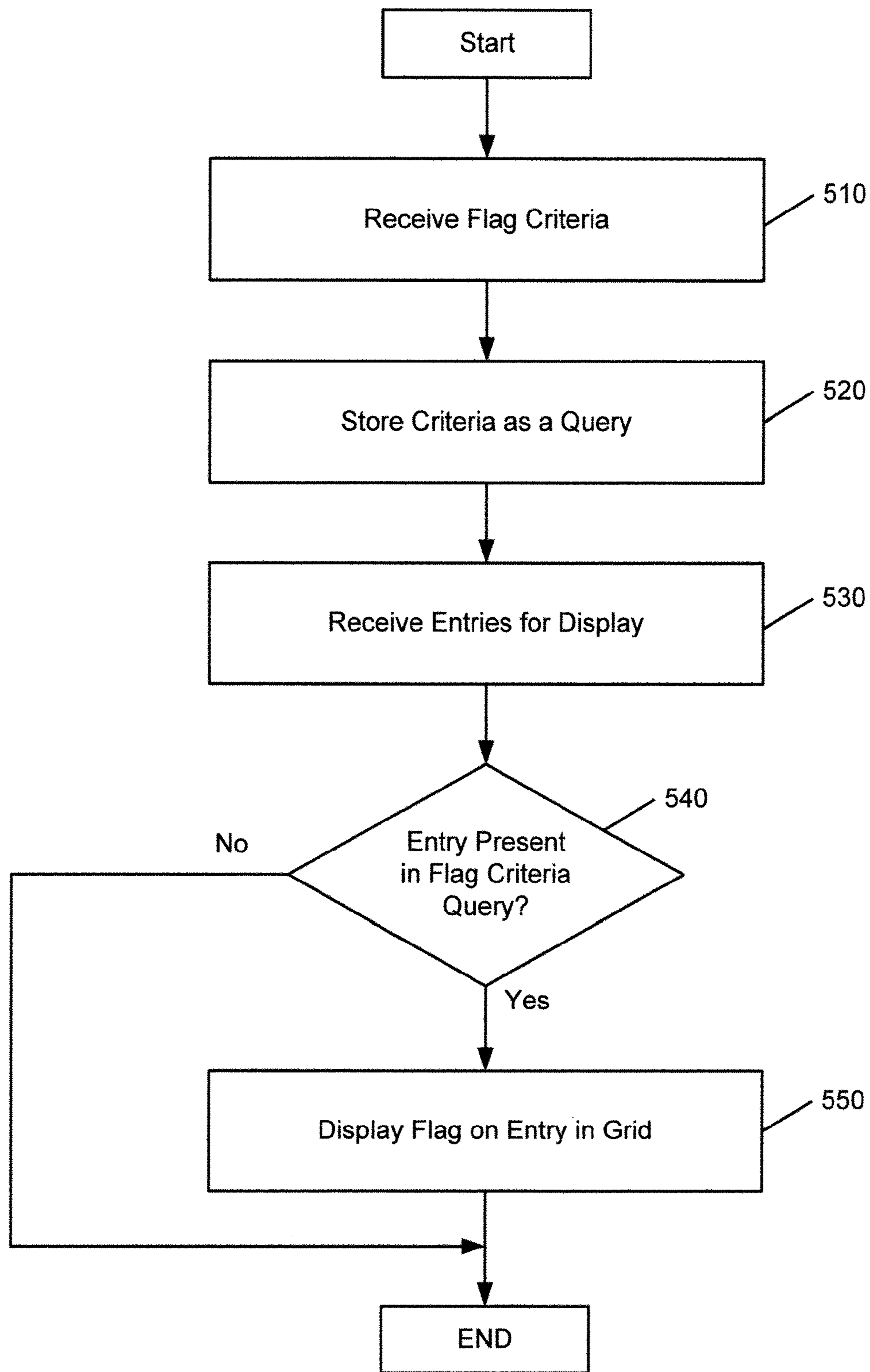


FIG. 5

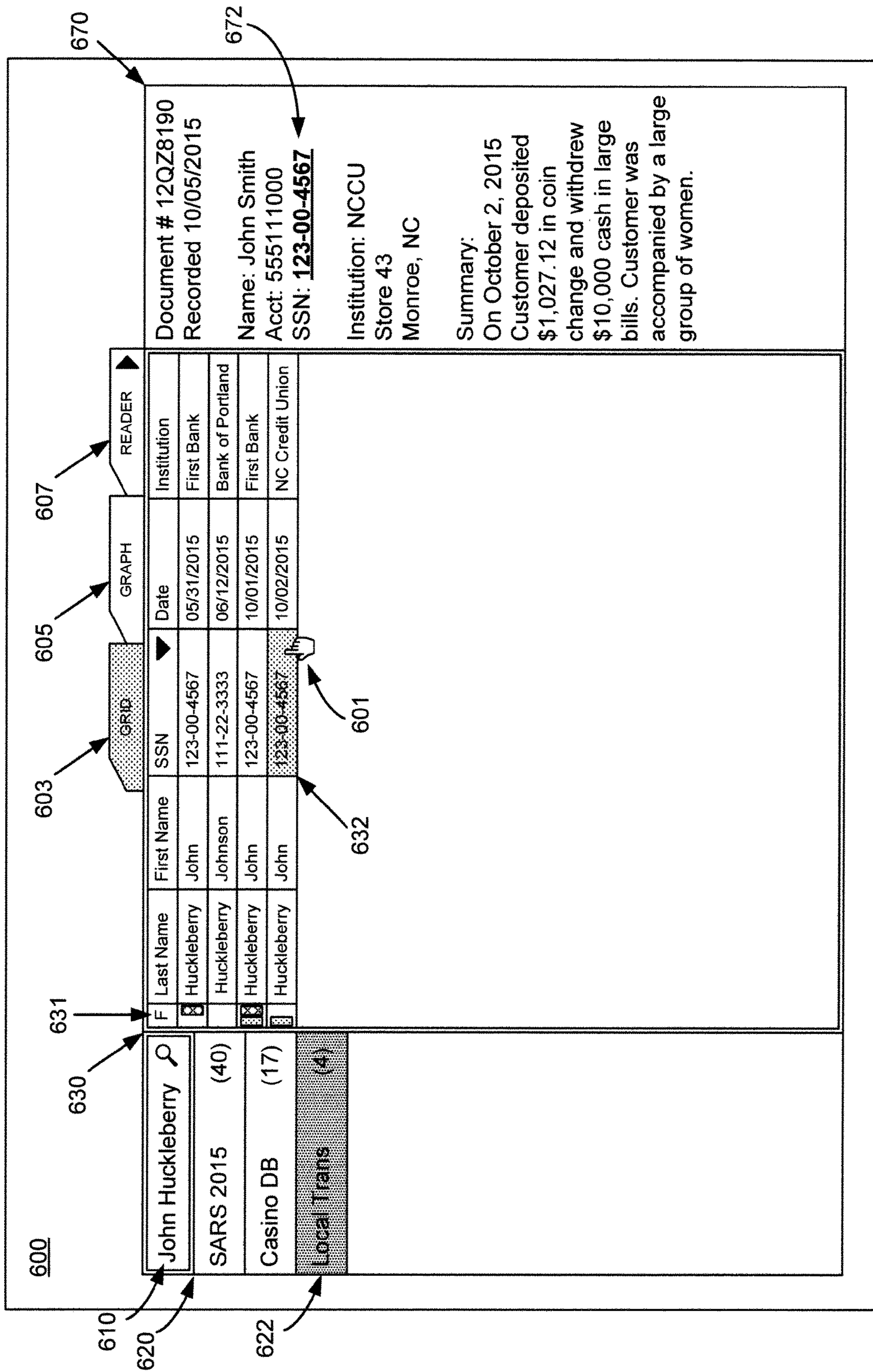


FIG. 6A

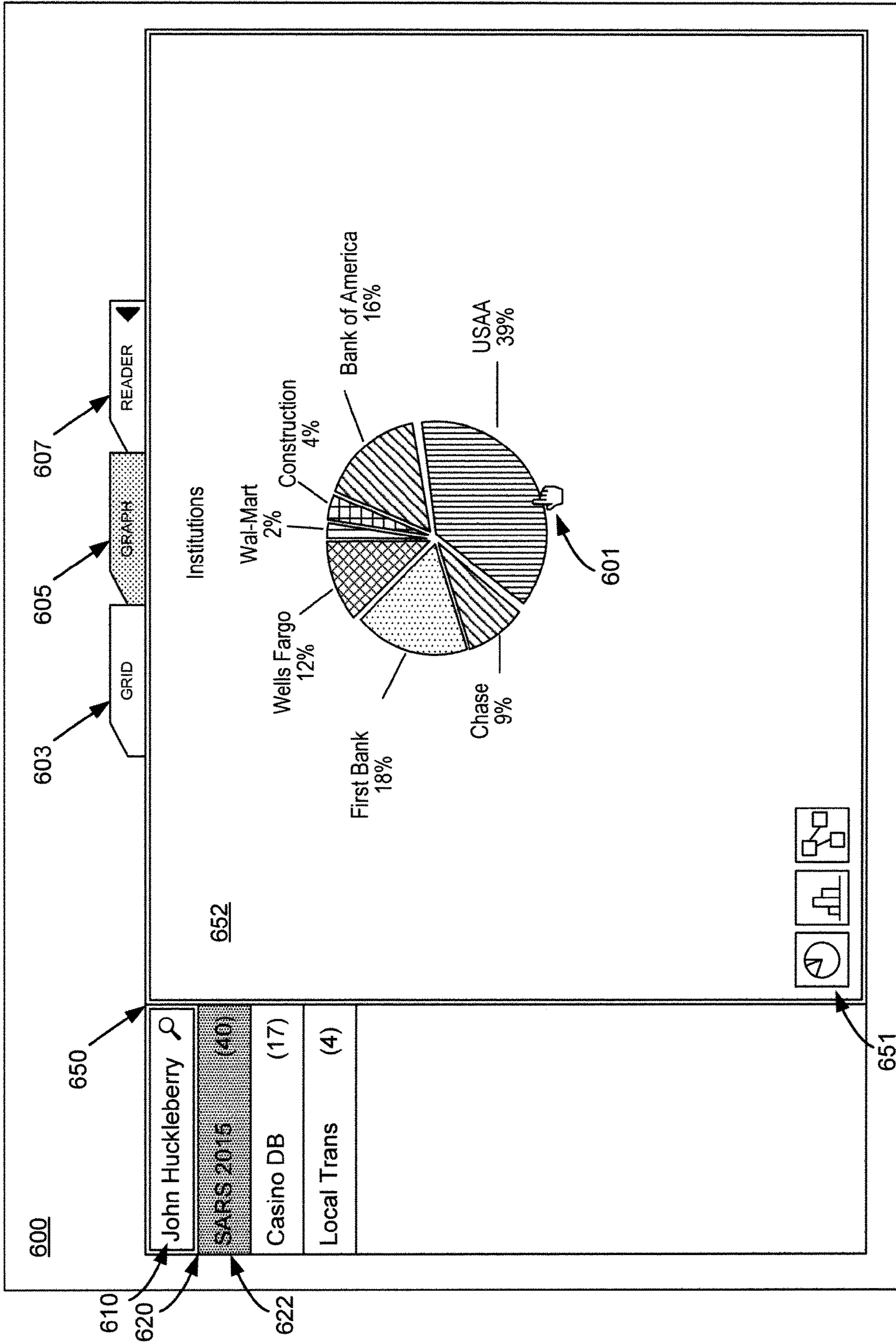


FIG. 6B

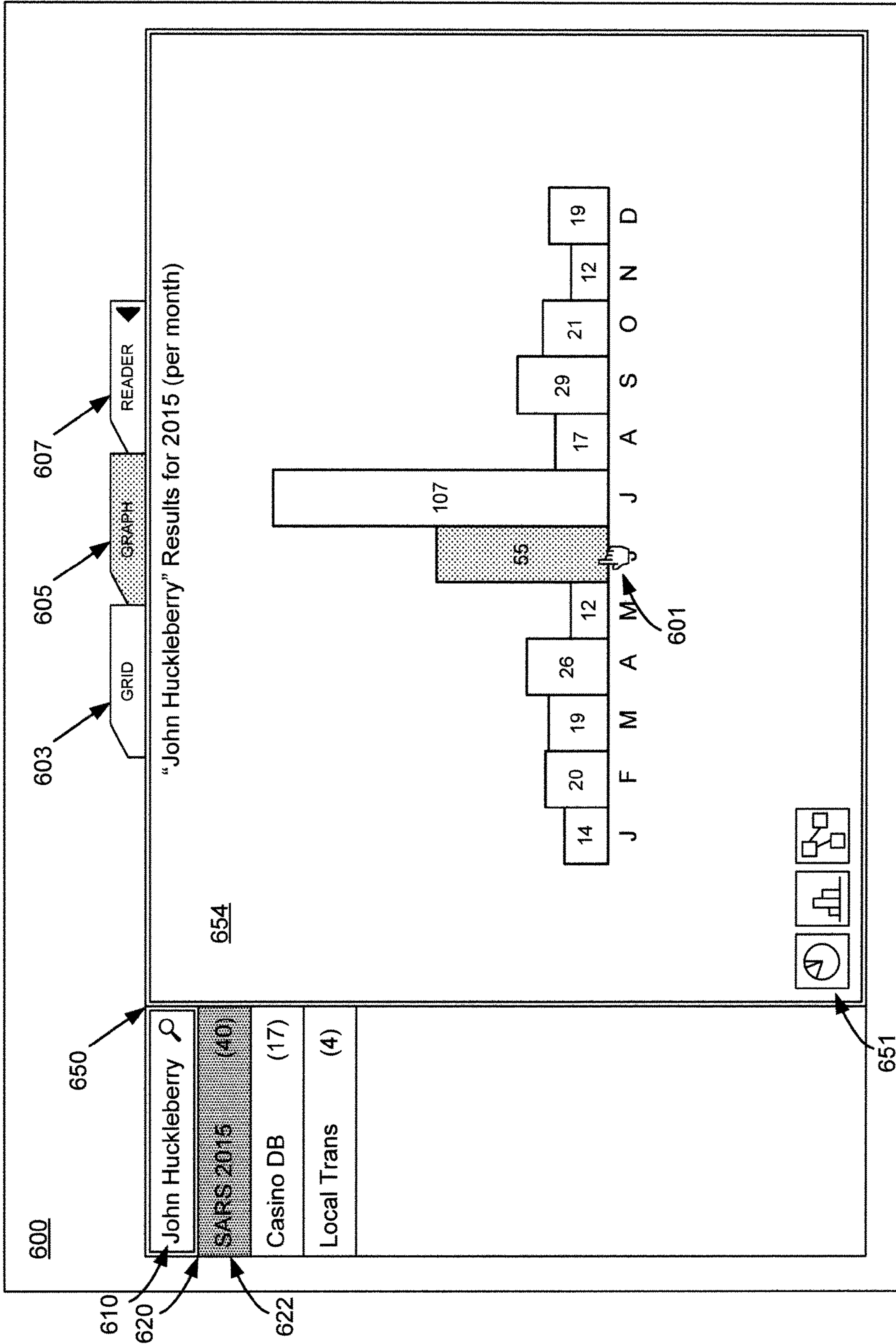


FIG. 6C

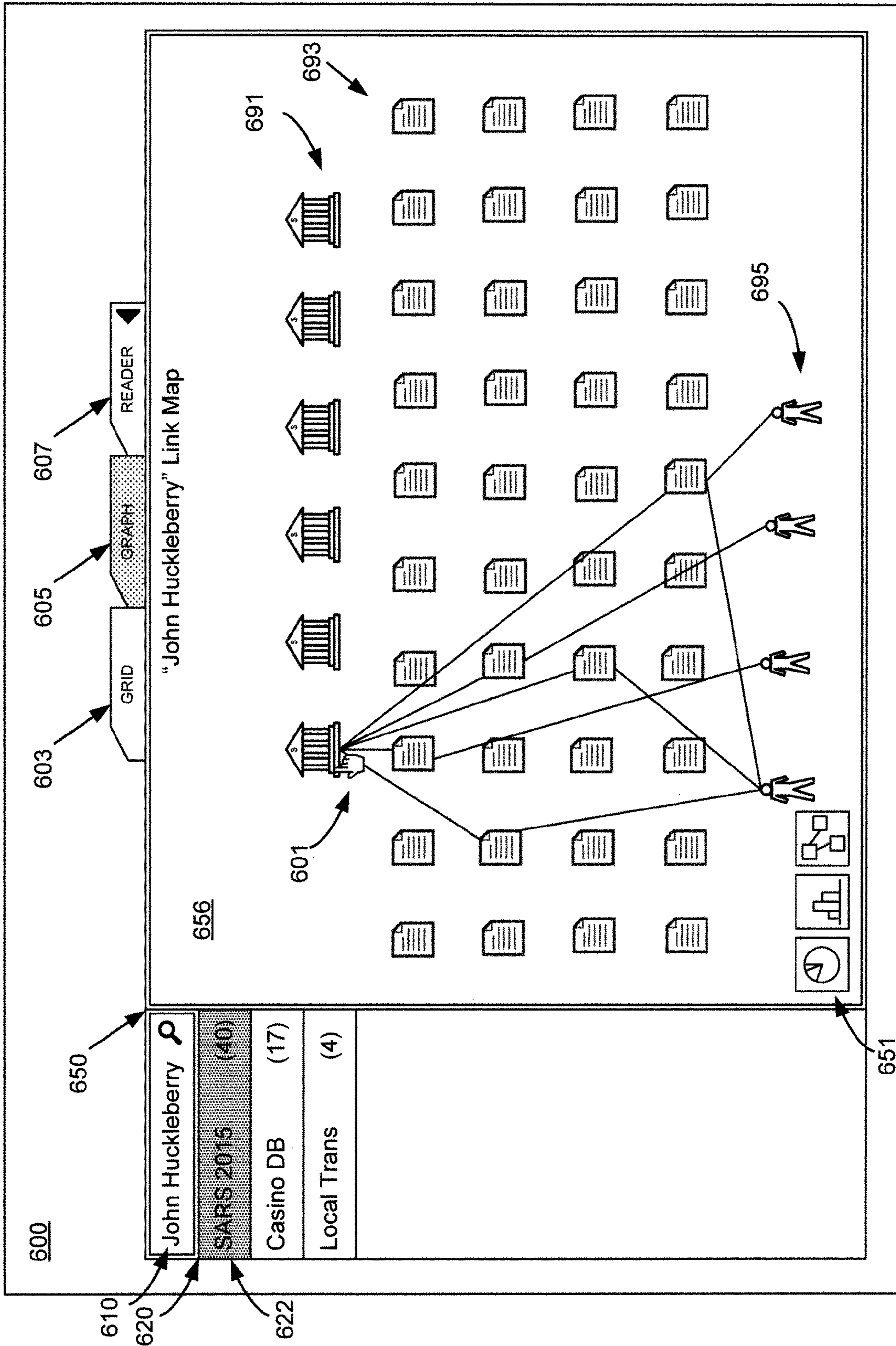


FIG. 6D

SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR DATABASE INVESTIGATION TOOL

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 14/936,277, filed Nov. 9, 2015, which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/214,817, titled "Systems and Methods for Database Investigation Tool," and filed Sep. 4, 2015, which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

Recent data processing applications utilize increasingly large and complex data sets. So called "big data" processing utilizes extremely large data sets, including over billions of data entries, to facilitate complex trend analysis. For example, big data systems can process large volumes of financial transactions and genomics data to identify business trends and prevent diseases, respectively. Though, while large data sets provide a wealth of information, their bulkiness requires specialized processing.

Existing big data tools focus on automated broad investigation, allowing algorithms to run over an extended period of time to produce high level results. While these time-consuming preset processes may run without user intervention, in order to make changes to the analysis scheme, a user must reset the process, wasting prior incomplete process computations. While some programs permit users to manipulate data with lower level detail, these programs cannot accommodate the amount of documents present in big data applications. Hence, users may make use of only a fraction of the data available.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings showing example embodiments of the present application, and in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an exemplary computer system with which embodiments described herein can be implemented, consistent with embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram depicting an exemplary data exploration system, consistent with embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 3 is a chart illustrating an exemplary data architecture, consistent with embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart representing an exemplary method performed by an electronic device for manipulating data, consistent with embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart representing an exemplary method performed by an electronic device for displaying flags, consistent with embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIGS. 6A-6D are screenshots depicting an exemplary interface for manipulating data, consistent with embodiments of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the embodiments, the examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Whenever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

Government agencies may receive bulk reports, such as tax returns, suspicious activity reports (SARs), or other types of voluminous reports, which may be used to identify suspicious or unlawful activities. However, given the extremely large volume of reports, investigators may experience difficulty in identifying a reasonable number of meaningful cases to pursue. Identifying trends to recognize more extensive violations may prove to be a challenging task. Disclosed tools organize reports of the same format into collections and permit a user to search across multiple collections simultaneously. Disclosed tools may also present automated visualizations of the search results, such as diagrams and distribution graphs, allowing users to build on existing searches to hone in on notable results of interest. To make use of search findings, disclosed mechanisms may allow users to publish, store and distribute, select results and visuals.

For example, during a query session, a user may enter a name to search. Disclosed tools may return a list of documents from different collections containing the name. Results may be organized by arranging predefined fields of these documents in a spreadsheet grid. A user may select a particular grid cell or column to perform a refined search or generate a graph of results, such as a histogram of returned documents based on their creation date. A user may interact with the graph to refine the search by selecting a column to perform a refined search based on the time period of the histogram column. Disclosed tools may export for search results to share with other users, store results for future use, and/or publish results automatically in a formal report.

Disclosed embodiments may relate to searching extremely large numbers of documents, efficiently analyzing search results, and quickly publishing search findings. For example, an interface may provide tools to build complex queries to search sets of documents and provide visualizations illustrating trends in the results. To maintain a consistent user interface that is compatible with numerous search engines, disclosed embodiments may translate search queries from the user interface and reformat results to follow a specific user interface format. Disclosed embodiments may include export tools to make further use of the search results. For example, export tools may allow a user to share graphs, formal reports, or the search environment with other users.

Disclosed embodiments may be designed to scale for searching extremely large numbers of documents. When millions of documents need to be searched, a database may not provide sufficient resources to timely search all documents. A traditional database may also require excessive storage space to store and index the necessary fields of the documents. Accordingly, disclosed embodiments may use a search engine to index all fields of the millions of documents. Embodiments of the present may organize, access, and manipulate documents structured into collections. As an exemplary illustration, a collection may include millions of documents of similar formats. The values of the documents may be stored and indexed as individual fields. The index of a field may link to the location of the corresponding value in a document. Using this structure, disclosed embodiments may apply a single user query across multiple collections that are directed to different document formats.

Existing systems may not be able to accommodate the large numbers of documents that are searched by disclosed embodiments. Further, such systems may not include an interface capable of building complex queries independent of the back end system, or tools to automatically create

visualizations and reports based on search results. Disclosed embodiments may have additional benefits not explicitly recited in this disclosure.

Embodiments of the present disclosure further provide a query building interface allowing the user to navigate through collections that include very large data sets. Via the interface, a user can query, order, and view documents from collections. The interface may receive and apply further search criteria to query results, such as receiving a user selection of a graph, plot, or other visual representation of an initial data set. The interface further facilitates a user's navigation through a large collection of documents by linking directly to the document associated with a query result. The interface may also flag documents resulting from a specific query.

Disclosed embodiments may facilitate presenting the results of user queries. The interface may export results, automatically generate reports, and archive query workflows. These output mechanisms facilitate efficient presentation of results in meaningful formats.

According to some embodiments, the operations, techniques, and/or components described herein can be implemented by an electronic device, which can include one or more special-purpose computing devices. The special-purpose computing devices can be hard-wired to perform the operations, techniques, and/or components described herein, or can include digital electronic devices such as one or more application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs) or field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs) that are persistently programmed to perform the operations, techniques and/or components described herein, or can include one or more hardware processors programmed to perform such features of the present disclosure pursuant to program instructions in firmware, memory, other storage, or a combination. Such special-purpose computing devices can also combine custom hard-wired logic, ASICs, or FPGAs with custom programming to accomplish the technique and other features of the present disclosure. The special-purpose computing devices can be desktop computer systems, portable computer systems, handheld devices, networking devices, or any other device that incorporates hard-wired and/or program logic to implement the techniques and other features of the present disclosure.

The one or more special-purpose computing devices can be generally controlled and coordinated by operating system software, such as iOS, Android, Blackberry, Chrome OS, Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows Server, Windows CE, Unix, Linux, SunOS, Solaris, VxWorks, or other compatible operating systems. In other embodiments, the computing device can be controlled by a proprietary operating system. Operating systems control and schedule computer processes for execution, perform memory management, provide file system, networking, I/O services, and provide a user interface functionality, such as a graphical user interface ("GUI"), among other things.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an exemplary computer system **100** with which embodiments described herein can be implemented, consistent with embodiments of the present disclosure. Computer system **100** includes a bus **102** or other communication mechanism for communicating information, and one or more hardware processors **104** (denoted as processor **104** for purposes of simplicity) coupled with bus **102** for processing information. Hardware processor **104** can be, for example, one or microprocessors.

Computer system **100** also includes a main memory **106**, such as a random access memory (RAM) or other dynamic storage device, coupled to bus **102** for storing information

and instructions to be executed by processor **104**. Main memory **106** also can be used for storing temporary variables or other intermediate information during execution of instructions to be executed by processor **104**. Such instructions, after being stored in non-transitory storage media accessible to processor **104**, render computer system **100** into a special-purpose machine that is customized to perform the operations specified in the instructions.

Computer system **100** further includes a read only memory (ROM) **108** or other static storage device coupled to bus **102** for storing static information and instructions for processor **104**. A storage device **110**, such as a magnetic disk, optical disk, or USB thumb drive (Flash drive), etc., is provided and coupled to bus **102** for storing information and instructions.

Computer system **100** can be coupled via bus **102** to a display **112**, such as a cathode ray tube (CRT), a liquid crystal display (LCD), or a touch screen, for displaying information to a computer user. An input device **114**, including alphanumeric and other keys, is coupled to bus **102** for communicating information and command selections to processor **104**. Another type of user input device is cursor control **116**, such as a mouse, a trackball, or cursor direction keys for communicating direction information and command selections to processor **104** and for controlling cursor movement on display **112**. The input device typically has two degrees of freedom in two axes, a first axis (for example, x) and a second axis (for example, y), that allows the device to specify positions in a plane. In some embodiments, the same direction information and command selections as cursor control may be implemented via receiving touches on a touch screen without a cursor.

Computer system **100** can include a user interface module to implement a graphical user interface (GUI) that can be stored in a mass storage device as executable software codes that are executed by the one or more computing devices. This and other modules can include, by way of example, components, such as software components, object-oriented software components, class components and task components, processes, functions, fields, procedures, subroutines, segments of program code, drivers, firmware, microcode, circuitry, data, databases, data structures, tables, arrays, and variables.

In general, the word "module," as used herein, refers to logic embodied in hardware or firmware, or to a collection of software instructions, possibly having entry and exit points, written in a programming language, such as, for example, Java, Lua, C or C++. A software module can be compiled and linked into an executable program, installed in a dynamic link library, or written in an interpreted programming language such as, for example, BASIC, Perl, or Python. It will be appreciated that software modules can be callable from other modules or from themselves, and/or can be invoked in response to detected events or interrupts. Software modules configured for execution on computing devices can be provided on a computer readable medium, such as a compact disc, digital video disc, flash drive, magnetic disc, or any other tangible medium, or as a digital download (and can be originally stored in a compressed or installable format that requires installation, decompression, or decryption prior to execution). Such software code can be stored, partially or fully, on a memory device of the executing computing device, for execution by the computing device. Software instructions can be embedded in firmware, such as an EPROM. It will be further appreciated that hardware modules can be comprised of connected logic units, such as gates and flip-flops, and/or can be comprised

of programmable units, such as programmable gate arrays or processors. The modules or computing device functionality described herein are preferably implemented as software modules, but can be represented in hardware or firmware. Generally, the modules described herein refer to logical modules that can be combined with other modules or divided into sub-modules despite their physical organization or storage.

Computer system **100** can implement the techniques described herein using customized hard-wired logic, one or more ASICs or FPGAs, firmware and/or program logic which in combination with the computer system causes or programs computer system **100** to be a special-purpose machine. According to some embodiments, the operations, functionalities, and techniques and other features described herein are performed by computer system **100** in response to processor **104** executing one or more sequences of one or more instructions contained in main memory **106**. Such instructions can be read into main memory **106** from another storage medium, such as storage device **110**. Execution of the sequences of instructions contained in main memory **106** causes processor **104** to perform the process steps described herein. In alternative embodiments, hard-wired circuitry can be used in place of or in combination with software instructions.

The term “non-transitory media” as used herein refers to any non-transitory media storing data and/or instructions that cause a machine to operate in a specific fashion. Such non-transitory media can comprise non-volatile media and/or volatile media. Non-volatile media can include, for example, optical or magnetic disks, such as storage device **110**. Volatile media can include dynamic memory, such as main memory **106**. Common forms of non-transitory media include, for example, a floppy disk, a flexible disk, hard disk, solid state drive, magnetic tape, or any other magnetic data storage medium, a CD-ROM, any other optical data storage medium, any physical medium with patterns of holes, a RAM, a PROM, and EPROM, a FLASH-EPROM, NVRAM, any other memory chip or cartridge, and networked versions of the same.

Non-transitory media is distinct from, but can be used in conjunction with, transmission media. Transmission media can participate in transferring information between storage media. For example, transmission media can include coaxial cables, copper wire and fiber optics, including the wires that comprise bus **102**. Transmission media can also take the form of acoustic or light waves, such as those generated during radio-wave and infra-red data communications.

Various forms of media can be involved in carrying one or more sequences of one or more instructions to processor **104** for execution. For example, the instructions can initially be carried on a magnetic disk or solid state drive of a remote computer. The remote computer can load the instructions into its dynamic memory and send the instructions over a telephone line using a modem. A modem local to computer system **100** can receive the data on the telephone line and use an infra-red transmitter to convert the data to an infra-red signal. An infra-red detector can receive the data carried in the infra-red signal and appropriate circuitry can place the data on bus **102**. Bus **102** carries the data to main memory **106**, from which processor **104** retrieves and executes the instructions. The instructions received by main memory **106** can optionally be stored on storage device **110** either before or after execution by processor **104**.

Computer system **100** can also include a communication interface **118** coupled to bus **102**. Communication interface **118** can provide a two-way data communication coupling to

a network link **120** that can be connected to a local network **122**. For example, communication interface **118** can be an integrated services digital network (ISDN) card, cable modem, satellite modem, or a modem to provide a data communication connection to a corresponding type of telephone line. As another example, communication interface **118** can be a local area network (LAN) card to provide a data communication connection to a compatible LAN. Wireless links can also be implemented. In any such implementation, communication interface **118** can send and receive electrical, electromagnetic or optical signals that carry digital data streams representing various types of information.

Network link **120** can typically provide data communication through one or more networks to other data devices. For example, network link **120** can provide a connection through local network **122** to a host computer **124** or to data equipment operated by an Internet Service Provider (ISP) **126**. ISP **126** in turn can provide data communication services through the world wide packet data communication network now commonly referred to as the “Internet” **128**. Local network **122** and Internet **128** both use electrical, electromagnetic or optical signals that carry digital data streams. The signals through the various networks and the signals on network link **120** and through communication interface **118**, which carry the digital data to and from computer system **100**, can be example forms of transmission media.

Computer system **100** can send messages and receive data, including program code, through the network(s), network link **120** and communication interface **118**. In the Internet example, a server **130** can transmit a requested code for an application program through Internet **128**, ISP **126**, local network **122** and communication interface **118**.

The received code can be executed by processor **104** as it is received, and/or stored in storage device **110**, or other non-volatile storage for later execution. In some embodiments, server **130** can provide information for being displayed on a display.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram depicting an exemplary data exploration system **200**, consistent with embodiments of the present disclosure. Among other things, system **200** facilitates user querying of one or more data sources and display of the query results. System **200** is shown as an arrangement of functional blocks. These functional blocks may be implemented in hardware, software, or a combination of the two. For example, the functional blocks of system **200** may be implemented as special purpose computing devices, such as application specific integrated circuits. In other examples, the functional blocks of system **200** may be implemented as software on specialized hardware.

System **200** may include user interface **210** to receive user input and generate output. User interface **210** may facilitate user interaction with system **200**. User interface **210** may receive and process user text entries and graphical selections. For example, user interface **210** may receive signals from input devices, process the signals, and initiate appropriate action based on the input, such as initiating a search, rendering a graphic, or archiving results. Receiving a user-initiated mouse click, for example, may cause user interface **210** to initiate a search query. User interface **210** may also provide output for a user to view. For example, user interface **210** may display graphics, such as search results, on a display device (e.g., a monitor) for the user to view.

In some embodiments, user interface **210** may be a web application, which may run in a generic web browser. For example, user interface **210** may be a CoffeeScript applica-

tion running on a web browser. In other embodiments, an independently executable program may provide user interface **210**.

User interface **210** may include session manager **212** to provide administration during user interactions with system **200**. For example, a user may initiate a session on system **200**. Based on the session initiation, session manager **212** may set up and maintain a connection between user interface **210** and application server **220**, verifying that a search engine **230** is ready to receive queries. To set up the session for a particular user, session manager **212** may load user preferences, retrieve stored results, and tie new session actions to the users account.

In some embodiments, session manager **212** may monitor user interactions with user interface **210**. Based on the user action history, session manager **212** may maintain a current state of system **200**. Session manager **212** may be able to recall the state of system **200** should the user need to continue working after a break, or should an error cause the session to abruptly crash. For example, session manager **212** may maintain a record of user search queries, flagged documents, and connected databases. Session manager **212** may recall the records after interruptions in the session to recreate the state of system **200** when the user last provided input. For example, a user may enter a series of interrelated queries using user interface **210**. A user may provide input to format the results using a particular format, such as forming a bar graph. Due to a malfunction of system **200**, user interface **210** may stop running unexpectedly. In this example situation, session manager **212** may recall the prior searches and result formats received from input. Session manager **212** may recreate the state of system **200** prior to the malfunction, which may, for example, advantageously prevent work from being lost.

User interface **210** may include query builder **214** to manage user search queries. Query builder **214** may receive user input and identify it as search query input. In some embodiments, a user may type text into a field of user interface **210**. Query builder **214** may identify the text entry of a user as a query command. In some embodiments, user interface **210** may display a visual representation of results. Responsive to a user selection of a region of the visual display, query builder **214** may create a new search query to return a subset of results corresponding to the selection region. For example, user interface **210** may display a histogram based on the creation date of documents resulting from the query “Douglas Hartford.” User interface **210** may receive a user selection corresponding to the histogram bar for the year 2009. Responsive to the user selection, query builder **214** may create a new query to retrieve all documents having a creation date in the year 2009 that contain “Douglas Hartford.” User selections of other graphics, such as diagrams, trees, tables, and charts may be used by query builder **214** to create similar queries.

Query builder **214** may allow a user to combine queries to filter results. Rather than storing a set of results and filtering the results into a subset, query builder **214** may combine the necessary criteria to obtain the subset into a single search. For example, a user may initially request all documents containing a reference to the entity “Bonny Smith.” After viewing the results from the name query, a user may determine that they would further like to refine the results to only show “Bonny Smith” documents from the years 2012 to 2014. To obtain the refined query containing the subset, query builder **214** may combine, based on user input, the query for “Bonny Smith” and the years 2012 to 2014 into a

single query, instead of applying the time range query to the actual name query results set.

In another example, a user may want to know if any documents containing “Bonny Smith” from 2012 to 2014 overlap with a set of documents related to transactions by “Clyde Jones” exceeding \$10,000. In this example, query builder **214** may generate a new query based on the two queries corresponding to the results sets, rather than aggregating the results entries for each set, comparing them, and generating any overlapping documents. Using a query-based approach may advantageously provide more efficient results because, for example, the query results set from the base searches may not need to be stored or indexed. Instead, a new query may be submitted to readily search the entire collection of indexed documents.

Query builder **214** may generate queries using a standardized format. In some embodiments, a query datatype (e.g., “AbstractQuery”) may define the structure used by query builder **214**. For example, query builder **214** may initialize an AbstractQuery object that corresponds to given search criteria. Because AbstractQuery may be used to identify a particular set of data, a particular instance of AbstractQuery may represent a specific set of documents. For example, an instance of AbstractQuery may be used as a universal token which is passed between different processes of system **200**. Thus, rather than exchanging a list of document numbers or the documents themselves, system **200** may transfer an AbstractQuery instance referencing a collection identifier to identify a particular set of documents.

The AbstractQuery class may define the format for querying various field types (e.g., text, numbers, dates). For example, an AbstractQuery instance may include a tree of Boolean filters to apply, fields to return, set orders, and limits. The class may be extensible to accommodate search field variations of unique data sets. To query documents having unusual data fields (e.g., fields containing Unicode symbols or emoji), query builder **214** may receive and initialize queries using an addendum that extends the AbstractQuery class.

When user interface **210** receives results from queries, user interface **210** may include visualizer **216** to produce graphics illustrating the results. Visualizer **216** may receive query results from application server **220**. In some embodiments, visualizer **216** may receive a list of document identifiers, such as unique document index values. The document identifiers may be accompanied by document field values. For example, a document identifier may be sent with entities associated with the document, a location, a timestamp, and a narrative. Other field values may exist to accommodate any data from any document format. The individual fields may be individually indexed.

In some embodiments, visualizer **216** may produce a table of query results for display. Visualizer **216** may organize the results in rows with each column corresponding to a particular field type. For example, a table may include columns for first name, last name, account number, institution, and date for a document. Visualizer **216** may rearrange, organize, and sort the table based on user input. For example, a user may list documents by ascending date of generation.

In some embodiments, visualizer **216** may produce a graph for display. Based on the query results, visualizer **216** may automatically compute values for a chart. Predefined graph formats, such as pie charts, bar charts, histograms, and link diagrams, may allow visualizer **216** to autonomously display relevant graphs.

Visualizer **216** may allow a user to select a column of a table of results. Based on the format of the field of the

selected column, visualizer **216** may determine which type of graph to display. For example, for a column that corresponds to a date field, visualizer **216** may generate a histogram illustrating the distribution of the query results over time. The size of the divisions of the histogram may be adjustable and/or predefined by settings. For example, settings may define that the histogram should include only twelve time sections, regardless of the length of the time period of results. User interface **210** may receive input from users to change the formatting of the histogram to meet their needs. In another example, a user may select a column related to a field that is text-based categories, such as institution names. By tallying the number of results for each institution name appearing in the query results, visualizer **216** may automatically generate a pie chart or bar graph of the tallies.

In an embodiment, visualizer **216** may generate a link diagram. The link diagram may include icons for entities (e.g., institutions from which documents originated and persons mentioned in the documents) and documents. Responsive to a user selection of a particular entity, visualizer **216** may display lines corresponding to the documents related to that entity; the documents may, in turn, link to other entities. Thus, visualizer **216** may present a straight forward graphic for determining the path of documents and related parties.

In some embodiments, visualizer **216** may produce a document for display. Responsive to a user selection of a particular field, visualizer **216** may generate a reader view of the document itself. To easily identify the field in the document, visualizer **216** may highlight the selected field. Visualizer **216** may determine the location of the fields in the entire text based on the index values of the fields.

System **200** may include application server **220** to provide network processing resources. Application server **220** may host a variety of support services and act as an interface between user interface **210** and search engine **230**.

Application server **220** may include authenticator **222** to manage user identification. To determine the user to which the session belongs, authenticator **222** may receive user identifying information, such as log in credentials (e.g., username and password). Although, more robust security schemes may be used, such as biometric authentication. User authentication may enable application server **220** to retrieve prior session data and restore user workspaces.

Authenticator **222** may facilitate linking with search engine **230**. In some embodiments, search engine **230** may require login credentials in order to service queries. Authenticator **222** may provide search engine **230** with the necessary user credentials, such as a user name and password. Authenticating a user at search engine **230** may allow system **200** to track individual user usage of processing resources. Based on a user's usage of search engine **230**, system **200** may provide feedback to user to better optimize search strategy. Errant queries, for example, may waste processing resources of search engine **230**. By tracking queries per user, system **200** may allow work to be billed on a per query basis.

Application server **220** may include mid-tier logic **224** to translate search queries. Mid-tier logic **224** may receive search queries from user interface **210** and format the queries to send to search engine **230**. In some embodiments, mid-tier logic **224** may reformat a query from the search object initialized by query builder **214** and create a new search instruction that may be compatible with search engine **230**. For example, query builder **214** may initialize AbstractQuery objects, which are a particular search query

variables indicating the search terms. However, in some embodiments, search engine **230** may utilize a search backend, such as an Elasticsearch engine, that may not be able to process AbstractQuery objects. Therefore, Mid-tier logic **224** may process the AbstractQuery object and transform the object into a search request format compatible with the particular search backend. Similarly, in some embodiments, mid-tier logic **224** may translate search results from search engine **230** to send to user interface **210**. Mid-tier logic **224** may receive query results in a format native to the particular search backend employed by search engine **230**. By reformatting the search results into a format compatible with user interface **210**, mid-tier logic **224** may facilitate the efficient production of visuals based on the search results.

In some embodiments, mid-tier logic **224** may support querying multiple collections at once. Mid-tier logic **224** may submit multiple queries to search engine **230** at once and receive multiple results. For example, multiple instances of AbstractQuery may be aggregated and applied to multiple collections of documents having different formats. Mid-tier logic **224** may reformat the multiple queries for various collections into a single query to submit to search engine **230**. To support processing of multiple results received from search engine **230** in response to a combined query, mid-tier logic **224** may include processes to compare and separate the search results for the combined query. For example, mid-tier logic **224** may include post-processing functions such as selecting results, joining results, sorting results, and projecting results. Additional functions may be provided to address unique needs of a particular combination of collection formats.

Application server **220** may include cache **226** to store a local copy of search request data. Cache **226** may locally store translated searches and reformatted search results. By maintaining translated versions of frequent or resource intensive searches and results, cache **226** may serve results much more quickly and reduce and reduce the burden on processing resources, such as mid-tier logic **224** and search processor **234**.

In some embodiments, cache **226** may include configurable policies. A configuration file may define the amount of data stored by cache **226** and the caching trigger conditions. System **200** may alter the configuration parameters of cache **226** to match the needs of a given collection or search, based on the available resources of application server **220** and search engine **230**. For example, when application server **220** processes large results sets, less memory may be free to devote to caching.

System **200** may include search engine **230** to perform searches. Search engine **230** may receive search requests from, and provide results to, application server **220**. In some embodiments, search engine **230** may be a server-based enterprise search engine. For example, search engine **230** may be an Elasticsearch search server. However, because mid-tier logic **224** provide translation processes, search engine **230** may utilize different formats without affecting the user experience.

Search engine **230** may include one or more server hardware units. For example, search engine **230** may include one or more hardware processors (e.g., processor **104**) connected to memory hardware (e.g., main memory **106**, storage device **110**). Search engine **230** may include a wired or wireless network interface (e.g., communication interface **118**) that connects the hardware processors to a network (e.g., local network **122**, Internet **128**). Disclosed hardware may be programmed to perform disclosed functions. For

example, memory may include instructions for a processor to perform Elasticsearch functions.

Search engine **230** may include storage **232** to maintain data that is subject to searching. Search engine **230** may use separate collections for each document format type. Storage **232** may include a particular data architecture to facilitate searching.

FIG. **3** is a chart illustrating an exemplary data architecture **300**, consistent with embodiments of the present disclosure. Data architecture **300** provides a way to organize large volumes of documents into usable records.

Collection **330** may include a large number of documents **340**. In some embodiments a collection may include millions of documents **340**. Documents **340** of a given collection **330** may all have the same format. For example, documents **340** may have the same fields. As shown, documents **340** may include two entities (e.g., “Entity A” and “Entity B”) and a data record. For example, documents **340** could be financial transaction receipts between two parties, where the data record may indicate the details of the transaction (e.g., currency exchanged, date, time, location). Other document collections may include additional fields (not depicted). Example documents may include SARs, tax returns, bank transaction records, etc.

In some embodiments, documents **340** may each include one or more sub-documents **350**. Documents **340** may be general records, while sub-documents **350** may be individual reports. For example, documents **340** may be shipping orders, while sub-documents **350** may be individual shipping container logs for the corresponding shipping order. In another example, documents **340** may be monthly user stock transaction account reports with the individual stock trade records for the transactions in the account report may act as sub-documents **350**. Additional document and sub-document formats may be used. However, some embodiments may not include sub-documents **350**.

Collection **330** may include search index **310** to facilitate information retrieval from collection **330**. Search index **310** for every one of documents **340** in collection **330**, search index **310** may index each field. For example, search index **310** may index Entity A and Entity B separately. In an embodiment, search index **310** may include a corresponding location of the indexed field within a document. Search index **310** may indicate the line or character range for a particular indexed field. For example, search index **310** may indicate that Entity A (e.g., “John Huckleberry”) is displayed on the fifth line of the document. Based on the particular search backend, search index **310** may follow different formats. For example, when search engine **230** is an Elasticsearch search engine, search index **310** may follow a format for use in an Elasticsearch server.

Collection **330** may include collection configuration file **320** to define the type of documents stored in collection **330**. Collection **330** may include a plethora of documents that follow the same format. Collection configuration file **320** identifies the common format of the documents in collection **330**. For example, when documents **340** correspond to currency transactions, collection configuration file **320** may indicate which fields corresponds to the entities involved in the transaction, the currencies used, and the time to exchange occurred.

Collection configuration file **320** may include metadata **322** to generally describe collection **330**. Metadata **322** may indicate how collection **330** is implemented. For example, metadata **322** may include a version number and a title for

collection **330**. Metadata **322** may include other information such as a last revision date or the number of documents in the collection.

Collection configuration file **320** may include field formatting **324** to define the field types of formats for the type of documents stored in collection **330**. As shown, field formatting **324** may indicate that documents **340** contain three text fields: Entity A, Entity B, and Data Record. For example, field formatting may indicate that Entity A and Entity B are text strings that represent entities, while data record may be a longer text narrative describing the transaction.

Collection configuration file **320** may include display formatting **326** to describe how various fields of documents should be displayed in user interface **210**. Display formatting **326** may indicate the style, format, and layout for fields of documents **340**. For example, display formatting **326** may indicate that Entity A and Entity B should be displayed in all capital letters. In another example, display formatting **326** may indicate that when an entity corresponds to a person’s name, the name should be display as “LAST NAME, FIRST NAME.” For dates and times, display formatting **326** may indicate which time zone and notation to use (e.g., Month-Date-Year or Date-Month-Year). Other fields may have additional configuration display format options.

In some embodiments, collection configuration file **320** may include access control data. Collection configuration file **320** may identify parties that are allowed to access the corresponding collection **330**. For example, when a collection includes classified documents, collection configuration file **320** may identify the security clearance needed to search and/or view the collection. Search engine **230** may receive user authentication credentials from authenticator **222** to permit searching and viewing of restricted documents.

Returning to FIG. **2**, storage **232** of search engine **230** may store collection **330**, search index **310**, and collection configuration file **320**. Storage **232** may provide access to these files for use by search engine **230** in fulfilling search requests.

Search engine **230** may include search processor **234** to process search requests. Search processor **234** may receive and fulfill translated search requests from mid-tier logic **224**. Search processor **234** may access search index **310** to apply the Boolean logic of a received search. For example, search processor **234** may search across denormalized indices of multi-valued documents. Search engine **230** may receive search results based on the query.

Search engine **230** may include aggregator **236** to collect search results. As search processor **234** generates results, aggregator **236** may receive and store the generated results. Once the search processing is complete, aggregator **236** may forward the total results to application server **220**. For example, aggregator **236** may serve as a local cache of results to provide complete results in a single transmission. Aggregator **236** may apply a format to the documents based on the particular search platform of search engine **230**.

The particular functional blocks and arrangement of system **200** may be altered from the depicted configuration based on particular implementation details. In some embodiments, functional blocks may be combined or subdivided based on the available processing resources and hardware. Some functional blocks may be unused or omitted based on the particular application of system **200**. For example, based on the given format of the collections that are subject to search, the various functional components described above may be reconfigured to better query the underlying data.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart representing an exemplary process 400 performed by an electronic device for manipulating data, consistent with embodiments of the present disclosure. Process 400 is discussed as being performed by system 200. However, other hardware, software, or combinations of the two may be used to perform process 400 consistent with this disclosure.

Process 400 may begin at step 410, where system 200 receives a query from a user. In an embodiment, user interface 210 may receive user input for a search query. For example, a user may enter a text string. Query builder 214 may initiate a query based on the user text input. For example, query builder 214 may initialize an AbstractQuery object corresponding to the query text.

In an embodiment, query builder 214 may generate a query based on a user selection. A user may select a field of a displayed document or graph. For example, a user may select a bar of a histogram corresponding to the month of March for the year 2013. Query builder 214 may generate a query based on month and year, as well as, the initial query on which the histogram is based. For example, query builder 214 may combine the logic of the sequential selection with the initial query to create a new instance of an AbstractQuery object.

Process 400 may include step 420 to query one or more collections. Query builder 214 may transmit a query to search engine 230 via application server 220. In an embodiment, query builder 214 may transmit an instance of an AbstractQuery object to mid-tier logic 224 for reformatting to be compatible with search engine 230. Once search processor 234 receives the translated search, it processes the request with aggregator 236 storing the ongoing results.

In an embodiment, prior to processing the query, search engine 230 may communicate with authenticator 222 to determine whether the current user of the session has sufficient credentials to perform the search on a particular collection. For example, authenticator 222 may provide a security token or cryptographic key indicating that the search may be performed.

In step 430 of process 400, user interface 210 may display query results. Once search processor 234 completes processing of a particular search, aggregator 236 may provide the search results to mid-tier logic 224, which may translate the search results into a format for user interface 210. User interface 210 may generate a graphical display of the reformatted results. For example, visualizer 216 may generate a grid of results, with fields of resulting documents being arranged in columns.

Process 400 may include step 440 to receive additional user commands. In an embodiment, user input may result in an additional query. As discussed previously, a user may provide input to further filter results of an initial query. Based on user input, after displaying query results (step 430), system 200 may generate an additional query, and process 400 may return to step 410.

In an embodiment, user commands may include commands to generate graphs or reports. A user may indicate that a plot of results over time should be generated. Visualizer 216 may receive user input and reformat results to match user input or predefined formatting criteria.

In step 450, process 400 may generate output based on search results. In an embodiment, visualizer 216 may render a chart. For example, visualizer 216 may calculate histogram values or pie chart values for a specific field of the search result documents. Visualizer 216 may produce other chart types based on configuration settings, such as user configurable graph settings or third party graph plug-ins.

In an embodiment, step 450 may include user interface 210 exporting the search results. User interface 210 may generate a file of raw text data or a common spreadsheet file format (e.g., Excel) to allow the user to use the search results data. In some embodiments, user interface 210 may permit the user to share the data to a workgroup within an organization or user social media. Sharing settings may be controlled by authenticator 222 based on user permission of collection configuration file 320. In some embodiments, system 200 may archive frequently used queries. For example, user interface 210 may store popular Abstract-Query instances. System 200 may facilitate or control the sharing of search results using other export and archive mechanisms consistent with this disclosure.

The steps of process 400 are discussed above in a particular order. However, certain steps may be rearranged or omitted. For example, the displaying of query results (step 430) may not occur until after receiving additional user input (step 440) indicating results display preferences. Other variations and permutations of process steps may be performed consistent with this disclosure.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart representing an exemplary process 500 performed by an electronic device for displaying flags, consistent with embodiments of the present disclosure. Process 500 is discussed as being performed by system 200. However, other hardware, software, or combinations of the two may be used to perform process 500 consistent with this disclosure.

Process 500 may begin at step 510 to receive flag criteria. User interface 210 may receive user input corresponding to a particular type of document to be flagged. The flag may be based on a particular field value. For example, a user may wish to flag all documents corresponding to transactions originating from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. More complex flag criteria may be processed by user interface 210, such as all transactions between John Huckleberry and Jane Foster over \$1,000.

Process 500 may include step 520 where query builder 214 stores flag criteria as a query. Query builder 214 may generate an instance of an AbstractQuery corresponding to the query criteria, similar to the process performed in step 410 of process 400, discussed above.

In step 530 of process 500, user interface 210 may receive query results for display. A user may initiate a query, and system 200 may perform the steps of process 400 to generate the query results. However, prior to displaying the query results (e.g., step 430), when a flag has been created by a user, system 200 may further process the query results by determining if the query results include entries satisfying the flag criteria (step 540).

In some embodiments, step 540 may include determining whether results of the query match the flag query criteria. Rather than modifying the underlying data of result entries to include a flag, query builder 214 may generate a query describing the intersection of the query and flag criteria. When a display result of the query is present in the results of the intersection flag query (e.g., step 540, "Yes"), visualizer 216 may include a flag icon adjacent to the display result. When a displayed document is not present in the intersection flag query results (e.g., step 540, "No"), no flag is displayed.

The steps of process 500 are discussed above in a particular order. However, certain steps may be rearranged or omitted. For example, other query computations may be used to flag results based on this disclosure. Other variations and permutations of process steps may be performed consistent with this disclosure.

FIGS. 6A-6D are screenshots depicting an exemplary interface 600 for manipulating data, consistent with embodiments of the present disclosure. In some embodiments, interface 600 can be provided by an application. The application can include a web browser such as, for example, Google™ Chrome™, Mozilla™ Firefox™ Microsoft™ Internet Explorer™, etc.

Interface 600 may include various display regions, selection regions, and input fields. Query input field 610 of interface 600 may allow a user to provide text input to facilitate query creation by user interface 210. After a query has been performed, collection selection region 620, may list the collections that were queried and the number of results in each collection resulting from the query. As shown, for example, the “Casino DB” collection has 17 entries resulting from the “John Huckleberry” query. Interface 600 may permit a user to select one or more collections to display the individual resulting documents. As shown selected collection 622 corresponds to the “Local Trans” collection.

Cursor 601 may be used to indicate user input. For example, a user may select a particular region of interface 600. Responsive to the selection, interface 600 may initiate action, such as providing user input to system 200 for processing. Hardware such as a mouse or trackpad may control cursor 601. In an alternative embodiment, a touch-screen may be used, in which no cursor is displayed.

In some embodiments, interface 600 may include a tab structure to switch between different data views. As shown, interface 600 may include grid tab selection region 603, graph tab selection region 605, and reader tab selection region 607. These tabs may correspond to specific nested interfaces within interface 600.

As shown in FIG. 6A, interlace 600 may include grid interface 630 when grid tab selection region 603 is selected. Grid interface 630 may include a table of cells. Each row may correspond to a specific document resulting from a search query, while the columns may be coordinated to show the fields of the documents (e.g., based on collection configuration file 320). The columns may be sortable based on the data contained in the corresponding cells from high to low, alphabetically, or based on character values, depending upon the format of the data contained in the field.

In some embodiments, documents may be flagged (e.g., using process 500). As shown in flag column 631, multiple flags may be displayed at once. A user may sort flag column 631 based on the total number of flags on a document or based on particular combinations of flags.

In some embodiments, grid interlace 630 may allow a user to select a given cell to provide additional data. As shown, input from cursor 601 has resulted in selected cell 632 corresponding to the social security number “123-00-4567”. Based on the data in selected cell 632, additional searches may be initiated.

In an embodiment, document display region 670 may display the document of a particular grid entry. As shown, document display region 670 includes the document corresponding to selected cell 632. Document display region 670 may also highlight particular text based on user input. For example, interface 600 may underline text to draw users’ attention to pertinent information. As shown, highlighted document text 672 corresponds to the data of selected cell 632.

As shown in FIG. 6B, interface 600 may include graph interface region 650. Responsive to receiving user input corresponding to graph tab selection region 605, interface 600 may display various configurable graphs based on search results. For example, graph interface region 650 may

include graph configuration selection region 651, which may contain various user input forms to manipulate and customize graphs.

In some embodiments, graph interface region 650 may include pie chart interlace 652. The pie chart may illustrate the percentage breakdown of a particular field of the query results. For example, a user may select a column from grid interface 630, when switching to pie chart interface 652, visualizer 216 of system 200 may generate a chart indicating the distribution of results for the field of the selected column. A user may select a region of the pie chart using cursor 601 to further query results with the criteria of the region. As shown, cursor 601 may select a region of the chart initiating a query for results of “John Huckleberry” having “USAA” as the institution of the document.

As shown in FIG. 6C, graph interface region 650 may include bar graph interface 654 based on user input in graph configuration selection region 651. As shown, bar graph interface 654 displays a histogram of results for the year 2015. The bars of the histogram may act as additional selection regions to perform narrower searches, displaying results for the corresponding month. Although a histogram is shown, bar graphs that display bars based on categories may also be displayed in bar graph interface 654. Additional graph types (not displayed) may also facilitated visual representation of search results.

As shown in FIG. 6D, graph interface region 650 may include link map interface 656. Link map interface 656 may illustrate documents 693 resulting from a search, entities 695, and institutions 691 as icons. Responsive to selecting an icon, link map interface 656 may draw lines connecting one or more of institutions 691 or entities 695 to one or more of documents 693, including a reference to them. As shown, cursor 601 selects an institution. Responsive to the selection links are drawn through corresponding documents to their related entities. Based on this visual, a user may easily compare user interactions of documents. Link map interface 656 may rearrange icons to more clearly illustrate links, either automatically or based on user input.

In the foregoing specification, embodiments have been described with reference to numerous specific details that can vary from implementation to implementation. Certain adaptations and modifications of the described embodiments can be made. Other embodiments can be apparent to those skilled in the art from consideration of the specification and practice of the invention disclosed herein. It is intended that the specification and examples be considered as exemplary only, with a true scope and spirit of the invention being indicated by the following claims. It is also intended that the sequence of steps shown in figures are only for illustrative purposes and are not intended to be limited to any particular sequence of steps. As such, those skilled in the art can appreciate that these steps can be performed in a different order while implementing the same method.

What is claimed:

1. A system comprising:
 - one or more computer processors;
 - one or more computer memories;
 - a set of instructions stored in the one or more computer memories, the set of instructions configuring the one or more computer processors to perform operations, the operations comprising:
 - receiving a first input, the first input specifying a request to search a collection of documents for documents having a first attribute;
 - generating a first query based on the first input;
 - applying the first query to the collection of documents;

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receiving a first set of results, the first set of results corresponding to the first query;
 receiving a second input, the second input specifying a refinement for the first set of results, wherein the first set of results is stored and not indexed;
 generating a second query based on the second input, the second query including a data field associated with the second input;
 combining the first query and the second query into a refined query different from the first query and the second query; and
 applying the refined query to the collection of documents to receive a second set of results instead of applying the second query to the first set of results, wherein the second set of results is indexed.

2. The system of claim 1, the operations further comprising producing an interactive visual representation of the first set of results and wherein the receiving of the second input is based on an interaction by a user with the interactive visual representation, the interaction specifying the refinement.

3. The system of claim 1, further comprising:
 receiving a third input, the third input specifying a request to search the collection of documents for documents having a second attribute that overlap with the second set of results;
 generating a third query based on the refined query and the third input rather than aggregating the second set of results with an additional set of results;
 applying the third query to receive a third set of results representing the documents having the second attribute that overlap with the second set of results.

4. The system of claim 1, wherein a set of results corresponding to the second query is not indexed.

5. The system of claim 1, wherein the collection of documents is indexed.

6. The system of claim 1, wherein the first attribute corresponds to a value of a field in each document of the collection of documents, the value of the field being an indexed value.

7. A non-transitory computer readable storage medium storing a set of instructions that, when executed by one or more computer processors, cause the one or more computer processors to perform operations, the operations comprising:
 receiving a first input, the first input specifying a request to search a collection of documents for documents having a first attribute;
 generating a first query based on the first input;
 applying the first query to the collection of documents;
 receiving a first set of results, the first set of results corresponding to the first query;
 receiving a second input, the second input specifying a refinement for the first set of results, wherein the first set of results is stored and not indexed;
 generating a second query based on the second input, the second query including a data field associated with the second input;
 combining the first query and the second query into a refined query different from the first query and the second query; and
 applying the refined query to the collection of documents to receive a second set of results instead of applying the second query to the first set of results, wherein the second set of results is indexed.

8. The non-transitory computer readable storage medium of claim 7, the operations further comprising producing an interactive visual representation of the first set of results and

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wherein the receiving of the second input is based on an interaction by a user with the interactive visual representation, the interaction specifying the refinement.

9. The non-transitory computer readable storage medium of claim 7, further comprising:
 receiving a third input, the third input specifying a request to search the collection of documents for documents having a second attribute that overlap with the second set of results;
 generating a third query based on the refined query and the third input rather than aggregating the second set of results with an additional set of results;
 applying the third query to receive a third set of results representing the documents having the second attribute that overlap with the second set of results.

10. The non-transitory computer readable storage medium of claim 9, wherein a set of results corresponding to the second query is not indexed.

11. The non-transitory computer readable storage medium of claim 7, wherein the collection of documents is indexed.

12. The non-transitory computer readable storage medium of claim 7, wherein the first attribute corresponds to a value of a field in each document of the collection of documents, the value of the field being an indexed value.

13. A method comprising:
 receiving a first input, the first input specifying a request to search a collection of documents for documents having a first attribute;
 generating a first query based on the first input;
 applying the first query to the collection of documents;
 receiving a first set of results, the first set of results corresponding to the first query;
 receiving a second input, the second input specifying a refinement for the first set of results, wherein the first set of results is stored and not indexed;
 generating a second query based on the second input, the second query including a data field associated with the second input;
 combining the first query and the second query into a refined query different from the first query and the second query; and
 applying the refined query to the collection of documents to receive a second set of results instead of applying the second query to the first set of results, wherein the second set of results is indexed.

14. The method of claim 13, further comprising producing an interactive visual representation of the first set of results and wherein the receiving of the second input is based on an interaction by a user with the interactive visual representation, the interaction specifying the refinement.

15. The method of claim 13, further comprising:
 receiving a third input, the third input specifying a request to search the collection of documents for documents having a second attribute that overlap with the second set of results;
 generating a third query based on the refined query and the third input rather than aggregating the second set of results with an additional set of results;
 applying the third query to receive a third set of results representing the documents having the second attribute that overlap with the second set of results.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein a set of results corresponding to the second query is not indexed.

17. The method of claim 13, wherein the collection of documents is indexed.